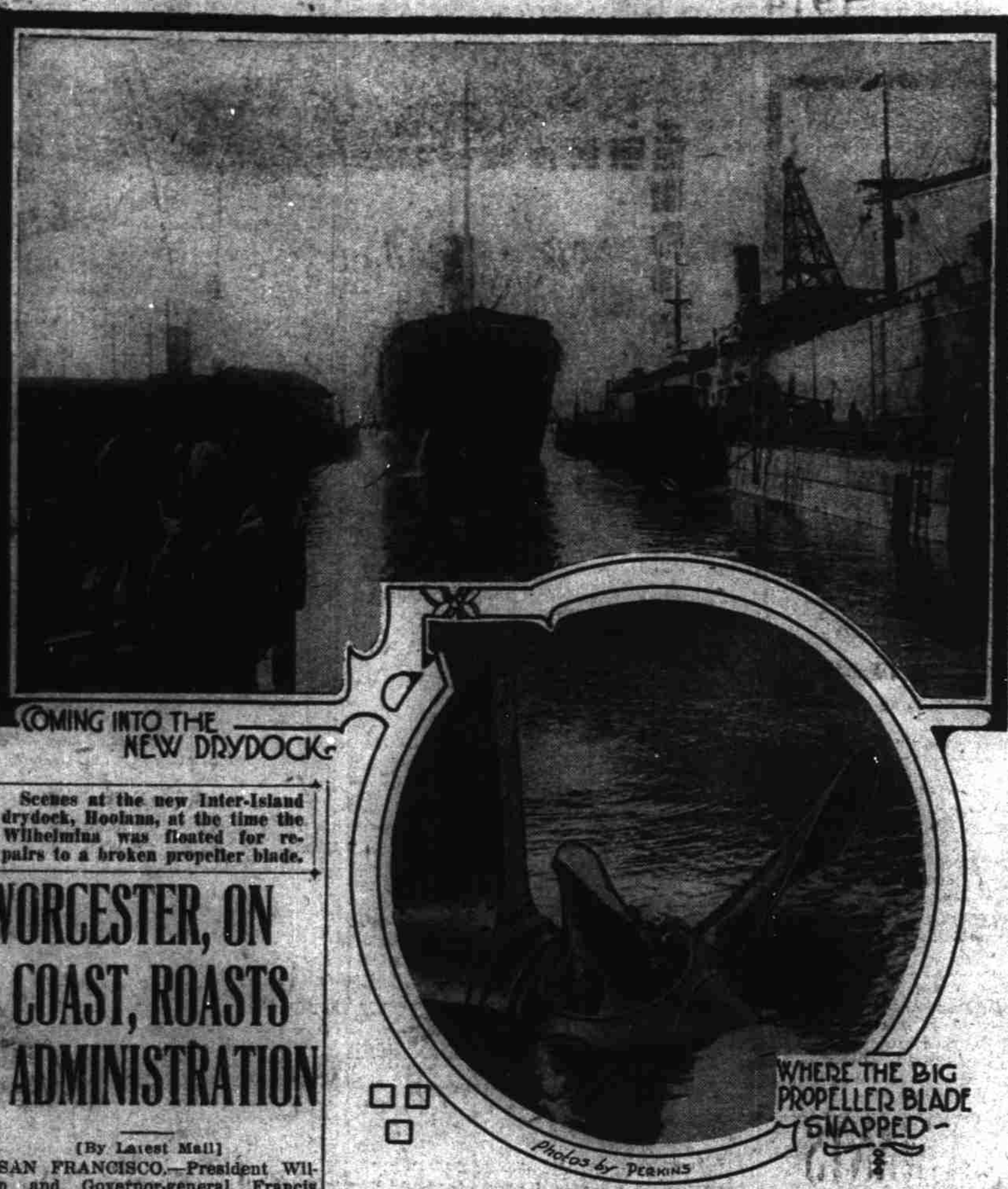


HOOLANA CAN HANDLE LARGE VESSELS



COMING INTO THE
NEW DRYDOCK

Scenes at the new Inter-Island drydock, Hoolana, at the time the Wilhelmina was floated for repairs to a broken propeller blade.

WORCESTER, ON COAST, ROASTS ADMINISTRATION

(By Latest Mail)
SAN FRANCISCO.—President Wilson and Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison are responsible for demoralization of business conditions in the Philippines and have through a change of political conditions invited certain trouble in this government's far eastern possessions, according to Dean C. Worcester, former secretary of the interior of the Philippines, who arrived from the Orient on the liner Manchuria yesterday.

Worcester held his position in the Philippines for 13 years, and before resigning recently furnished the government with absolute proof of the slave traffic throughout the islands. Upon his arrival here Worcester was notified that the Philippine assembly had passed an anti-slave law on Saturday.

Barred Bad Legislation.
"It was a great mistake to promise the Philippines that the commission should be dominated by a majority of the natives," he said. "As long as the commission has existed, the Americans have been in the majority, and under this condition has stood between any foolhardy legislation on the part of the assembly."

"Under the new order as introduced by Governor Harrison we may expect demonstrations to be made by the natives at any time. The promise of President Wilson to grant the Philippines independence is a dream. Its realization could not last for any considerable length of time."

"A peculiar condition would result if independence were granted and we were to assume responsibility. This is unthinkable. We could not let loose a troublesome boy and then, when he was naughty—for he would be—refuse to permit any other member of the family of nations to spank him."

Would Be Intervention Soon.
"The natives cannot govern themselves yet. A trouble would result immediately, and there would be intervention by other nations—at least by one other. The Philippines would quickly get a dose of the same medicine administered to Korea. This would happen soon."

"It was the right thing, perhaps, for Governor Harrison to replace the various secretaries, but it was an unjust matter to remove the various bureau chiefs. For instance, the removal of Captain Charles A. Sleeper, for 13 years director of lands. He was a splendid and capable man. Manuel Tiano, a young Filipino without any of the experience that is needed, has been appointed."

"Just think. An utterly inexperienced young man to administer the affairs of the public domain, mineral lands, agricultural lands, including the 7,000,000 acres of friar lands. This appointment alone will result in a lot of trouble which may be far-reaching, for the natives are frankly antagonistic to the plan of settlement adopted when the difficulty over the friar lands came along."

Able Men Are Removed.
"Colonel Henry C. Coy, customs chief, was removed. John Leach, director of printing, was removed. Leach was an able man. He was removed because he would not give the names of the employees who had shown him a copy of a protest sent to President Wilson regarding the proposed cutting of salaries. It was unjust."

"Only Congress has the power to set aside legislation passed by the Philippines, and Congress is always slow to act. The changes wrought will demonstrate the present government's fitness or unfitness to handle the Philippines. I have been out here 18 years, and after remaining here with Mrs. Worcester for several months, during which time I will lecture, I shall return to Manila and associate myself with business enterprises."

That the new Inter-Island floating drydock, Hoolana, costing a half million dollars to complete, is destined to become an important factor with the shipping at the port of Honolulu, was readily demonstrated on Wednesday, November 26th, when the big Matson Navigation liner Wilhelmina, arriving here with a damaged propeller, was floated into the structure for repairs.

The Wilhelmina remained on the dock for 15 hours during which time a new bronze blade was fitted. One significant point demonstrated by the docking of the Wilhelmina, was that the vessel was raised with about 2000 tons of mainland cargo yet to be discharged.

The broken propeller blade is reported to have been the fourth lost by that vessel since going into commission in the San Francisco and Island service.

DR. WILLIAM GOODHUE MAY BE MADE A BRITISH KNIGHT AS MERIT REWARD

Good Work at Molokai Arouses Interest of Sir Wilfred Laurier and Others

Dr. William Goodhue's work at Molokai leper settlement is to be crowned with notable recognition if the effort of a large number of his friends is successful. These friends, including Sir Wilfred Laurier, former Canadian premier, have interested themselves in bringing to the notice of King George of England Dr. Goodhue's achievements, with the view of securing knighthood for the Hawaiian physician.

The claim will be based not so much upon the scientific work done—which is important and considerable—but upon over 10 years' labor for the good of Hawaiian lepers, and lepers all over the world; the establishment of a surgical clinic that has revolutionized the treatment of surgical leprosy, and for the gentle, kindly human touch which has marked Dr. Goodhue's relations with his people.

Dr. Goodhue has just been assigned the section on leprosy in Sjaques' Analytic Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine for 1914, an eight-volume edition well known to all medical men. During this year notices of the surgical work at Kalaupapa have appeared in all the best American, British and French medical journals.

American Clinical Medicine for November publishes an article appreciative of Dr. Goodhue. It says: "For more than 10 years the subject of this sketch has lived among the lepers of Molokai, giving his best efforts in time, study and hard professional work for the amelioration of those pitiable, hopeless victims of a foul malady. Coming there when conveniences and equipment were inadequate, Dr. Goodhue has suggested and aided one improvement after another, until at present the colony is better fitted, probably, for its great needs than any other leper institution in the world. This is saying very much, but the statement cannot be questioned."

Here are the various "homes," in the shape of substantial structures, the hospitals, churches, stores, schools, together with all necessary administration—buildings, besides an ideal operating-hospital for the surgical work done at his biweekly clinics by the surgeon-in-chief. This clinic Dr. Goodhue established several years ago, after having demonstrated that surgery was one of the most valuable of the available measures in the treatment of leprosy; and, in his hand, it has grown to be a feature of the institution.

In an article printed in the Wilkesport (Pennsylvania) Grit, for February 7, 1909, we find this statement:

national Conference on Leprosy held in Bergen, Norway, he declined. It has been the same with offers of honorary memberships, degrees, and numerous other marks of appreciation. The evidences of kindness which prompted the people he has deeply appreciated, but he did not care for any rewards.

Doctor Goodhue has not written any account of his work among the lepers except those reports that are required biennially by the Hawaiian legislature. Every mention of his work at Molokai that has appeared in public print or otherwise has been due to the interest felt by his numerous friends, but even to whom he has been consistently reticent regarding his work. "I never saw a man so at once devoid of selfish ambition and love of praise," but in his report he has taken pains to mention others who have been associated with him in his work, and even to exaggerate perhaps, the importance of their help.

With the Roman Catholic fathers he is on terms of deep friendship, although a Unitarian himself; and, like Lincoln, he has worked, not for religion's sake, but for the love of the brotherhood of man. He has devoted his spare time to his laboratory where in 1905 he discovered the bacillus of leprosy in the mosquito and the bedbug, and at the request of the priests made, at the time, a report of the bearing of this discovery upon the spread of leprosy in Hawaii. In this report he speaks of the assistance of Father James, now in Paris, who he also has often referred in a kindly way to "Father" Dutton, whose picturesque attitude toward lepers at Molokai has been widely advertised.

How much larger and more humane Doctor Goodhue's work has turned out than that so simply outlined of formerly by a medical journal issue in his (that-time) home-town in 1900. Said The Southern California Practitioner for September, 1902, in referring to the recent assignment:

"Doctor Goodhue has been appointed medical superintendent of the Molokai Leper-Settlement. He is 32 years of age, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1897. He goes to Molokai for special work for the government. The light-cure (x-rays) will be thoroughly investigated, as well as other curative measures. It is the intention of the superintendent to thoroughly investigate the cause of leprosy and in connection with this, if possible, to discover what part the mosquito plays in the propagation of leprosy. The field is large and the scientific world will watch the work of this new devotee with interest."

May God bless him and all mankind in his work! Since his incumbency, the superintendent has prepared for the Hawaiian board of health the following reports of his work: "Alterant and Eliminant Remedies in Leprosy;" "Scabies Among Lepers;" "Some Clinical Observations in the Leper Settlement;" "Treatment of Leprosy."

The latest and most important result of his work is embodied in a report just issued by the board of health, and is an account of a positive cure of leprosy by surgical measures. After reviewing the results, in his hands, of local and systematic treatment of leprosy, Doctor Goodhue says:

"P. was declared a leper, in 1906, by the examining board for lepers, after the usual careful clinical examination, in conjunction with the report of the official bacteriologist. Entered the Settlement, Molokai, October, 1906. . . . Operation was a radical dissection of the tissues involved. . . . For conservative reasons, I have purposely avoided reporting the above case until a sufficient length of time had elapsed to place the result beyond the shadow of a doubt or the possibility of recurrence. Eight months after outlined operation, patient, brought before the official examining board, presented no physical blemishes, and rigid bacteriological tests were neutral. The patient was declared nonleperous, discharged from the Leper-Settlement, and is now leading a useful life as a road-overseer on the island of Maui."

However absurd the statement may appear to those not thoroughly familiar with every phase of the disease, I boldly assert that, in the unsuspectedly large number of incipient cases where the disease is localized, these or any other treatments which remove the then circumscribed area or focus of infection, without opening channels for metastatic dissemination, will cure in six to 12 months' time."

This revolutionizes the whole subject, explains the puzzling incubatory period and the mysteries of immunity and nonimmunity, and, best of all, holds out hope and cure for the victim of leprosy. Surely, reward enough for a decade of assiduous study and unselfish association with lepers in all stages of the disease.

"No other man," says one writer, "has done what he has. No one has been willing to expose himself to the disease as he does day by day, careful only so far as such care does not interfere with the greatest good of his patient; assiduous, painstaking, gentle, yes, loving in his attitude, sleepless often, for the sake of his charge. Never was there a nobler work done than is being done by Dr. Goodhue of Molokai; never has there been such unselfish, unheralded work, a work unknown except to those who come here to find it out. No pose nor religious devoteism with which exaltation so many pass into lives of self-sacrifice. If Dr. Grenfell's work has been great, Doctor Goodhue's is equally so; and the results of his work are for the healing of the nations."

Dr. William Goodhue was born at Arthabaskaville, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 8, 1869, his parents being James Goodhue and Mariam Emerson, both Americans of old New England families. He was educated at home and in the public schools of Rochester, N. Y., whither he was sent. Removing with his parents, in 1884, to Riverside, Cal., he took, later, a business course in Los Angeles, but was persuaded by his brother, then a medical practitioner in that city, to begin

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the study of medicine. This he finally did with some misgivings, became his brother's protégé, went to Chicago, and graduated from Rush in 1897.

From a recent account of a traveler's interview with him, we get the following descriptive passages:

"He is tall and large, over six feet, I should judge, with a limp due, I am told, to an illness in early life. But his carriage is dignified, his face strong and benignant. Deep-set eyes, a rugged face with tanned skin, some wrinkles, grayish hair—a face resembling in many ways that of Lincoln. It is always serious, even when humor plays about the mouth; care-marked. He was willing to show me anything or tell me anything except about himself. 'I'm a privileged man,' he said, 'just blessed with a lot of work I am doing but lamely. If I had six individuals I might help these people some. To what do you attribute your great success?' I asked him. 'If you call this great success, it may be due to several things: A good father and mother—and, with a twinkle in his eye, a girl who lifted me just at the psychological moment.'"

Several of Dr. Goodhue's friends have determined that he must not any longer refuse the honors and rewards which are due him, and it is gratifying to know that steps are being taken to have the order of knighthood conferred upon this ardent lover of his fellow men.

FRAUD BY WIRELESS

A NEW POSSIBILITY

The recent stock exchange frauds carried on in Paris by means of machinations over the telephone are causing German wireless experts to discuss how far similar depredations may be available by means of wireless telegraphy.

Count Arco, one of the inventors of the German telefunken system, admits that it is technically possible to intercept and to tamper with wireless messages, and that ingenious swindlers could conceivably imitate or outdo the Paris telephone girls who helped a gang of Bourse crooks to execute a number of shady transactions.

Stock exchange telegrams are sent daily between the Marconi transatlantic stations in Ireland and Canada. If these could be picked up at a receiving station 150 or 200 miles from the Irish or Canadian coasts, Count Arco says, they could undoubtedly be exploited for illicit purposes.

The best guarantee against such a misuse of wireless, the count points out, is the fact that laws now exist in the principal countries by which no wireless station can be established without a special concession. This, of course, does not exclude the possibility that corrupt operators, such as were discovered at the Paris telephone exchange, could carry on swindles by intercepting messages addressed to another station.

The technical possibilities in this direction, Count Arco adds, are vastly increased by the new regulations, compelling even the smaller high sea vessels to be equipped with complete sending and receiving wireless apparatus.

CLOTH FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The manual skill displayed by the Filipino women in their weaving and embroidering of the beautiful and delicate fabrics known as pina and and just (pronounced hoosi), for which they prepare the fiber from pineapple, has encouraged the effort to plan a silk industry in the island. Silk worms have been imported and Japanese silk weavers have been engaged to teach the native women how to roll the silk from the cocoons. It is already proved that the production of raw silk may be made an important industry of the Philippines. Pina and just have both found favor in the United States, and pineapple cloth is among fabrics now in use for dress goods. Just is mixed silk and pineapple. Mulberries will grow luxuriantly in many parts of the islands and therefore the Filipino silk may well be known in the United States hereafter as well as the pineapple cloth.

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